

QUESTION BANK
HISTORY OF HUMAN RIGHTS
ELECTIVE COURSE OF BA HISTORY
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HISTORY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

1. When did the Indian National Congress adopt the Fundamental Rights Resolution?
a. 1931 b. 1913 c. 1933 d. 1932
2. Which mass movement of the Indian National Congress was launched by the Nagpur Session in 1920?
a. Civil Disobedience movement b. Non-cooperation movement c. swadeshi movement d. salt satyagraha
3. Who was the chairman of the All-Parties Conference met in Delhi to draft a constitution for India in 1928?
a. Rajendra Prasad b. Ambedkar c. Motilal Nehru d. Tejbahadur Sapru
4. In which year did the British government agree that the framing of the Constitution for India would be 'primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves'?
a. 1940 b. 1941 c. 1943 d. 1914
5. When did the Cabinet Mission visit India?
a. 1943 b. 1942 c. 1943 d. 1946
6. Which article of Indian constitution abolished untouchability?
a. Article 11 b. Article 17 c. Article 13 d. Article 15
7. Which article of Indian constitution promises to every citizen 'equality before the law or the equal protection of law'?
a. Article 14 b. Article 15 c. Article 13 d. Article 11
8. Name the article of the Constitution constitutes the Direct Principles of State Policy.
a. Articles 36 to 51 b. Articles 38 to 50 c. Articles 36 to 50 d. Articles 36 to 42
9. Which Greek philosopher said, justice, virtue and rights change in accordance with constitutions and circumstances?
a. Plato b. Cicero c. Aristotle d. Sophocles
10. Who was Babylonian king issued a set of laws?
a. Hammurabi b. Ulpian c. Akhnaton d. Akmenon
11. Name the author of the work politics?
a. Ranke b. Aristotle c. Plato d. Cicero
12. In which year did the English king issue the Magna Carta?
a. 1215 b. 1251 c. 1125 d. 1521
13. Which country issued the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizens in 1789?
a. England b. France c. U.S.A d. Austria
14. Who used the term 'human rights' for the first time?
a. Thomas Paine b. Aristotle c. Plato d. Thomas Aquinas
15. Which country issued Bill of Rights in the year 1689?
a. Poland b. England c. U.S.A d. Greece
16. Who issued Four Freedoms?
a. Bill Clinton b. Woodrow Wilson c. Franklin D. Roosevelt d. George Washington
17. Which organ of the UNO directly concerned with human rights?
a. Economic and Social Council b. Trusteeship Council c. general Assembly d. Security Council
18. In which year did the UNO establish a commission on the status of women?
a. 1945 b. 1953 c. 1954 d. 1946

19. What is the purpose of human rights hot line established by the UNO?
a. to react rapidly to human rights emergencies b. rescue women d. rescue war victims
d. rescue from natural calamities
20. Who advises the UN Secretary General in matters related to human rights?
a. High Commissioner for Human Rights b. justice in the internal Court c. General Assembly d. Committee for Human Rights
21. Who devised the term genocide?
a. Raphael Lemkin b. Banki Moon c. Martin Luther King d. Woodrow Wilson
22. What is meant by genocide?
a. Extermination of racial or religious group b. Mass killing of animals c. Persecution of women d. War crimes
23. What is meant by apartheid?
a. mercy killing b. imprisonment c. segregation d. atrocities in war
24. What is meant by begar ?
a. Forced labour b. torture in prison c. war atrocities d. gender discrimination
25. Which world conference on women stated ' women's rights are human rights' ?
a Mexico conference. b. Nairobi conference c. Copenhagen conference d. Beijing conference
26. What does article 24 of Indian constitution stand for?
a. elimination of child labour b. domestic violence c. dowry d. untouchability
27. When did the national Commission on Human Rights (NCHR) establish in India?
a. 1995 b. 1992 c. 1993 d. 1996
28. What does OAU stand for?
a. Organization of African unity b. Oil producing African countries c. Organization of Afro-Asian countries d. Union of Asian countries
29. Which organization among the following is not associated with human rights?
a. The Council of Europe, b. Organization of African Unity c. Organization of American States d. European union
30. When did The Council of Europe create?
a. 1946. b. 1947 c. 1954 d. 1949
31. What is the area of the jurisdiction of the Council of Europe?
a. inter-State cases and individual applications b. Inter state cases c. individual applications
d. international cases
32. When did the ILO become a specialized agency of UNO?
a. 1948 b. 1957 c. 1945 d. 1946
33. Which is the Specialized Agency responsible for education, science, including social sciences, and culture within the United Nations system?
a. UNESCO b. WHO c. Amnesty International d. UNICEF
34. When did the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education entered into force?
a. 1963 . b. 1962 c. 1961 d. 1965
35. What does the UNESCO convention in 1962 decide against Discrimination in Education?
a. equality of opportunity and treatment in matters of education b. equality of opportunity in education c. equality of treatment in education d. None of the above
36. Name the UN agencies having special implementation procedures for the protection of human rights within their own fields of competence?
a. UNESCO & ILO b. ILO c. UNESCO d. Trusteeship council

37. When did The United Nations Centre for Human Rights establish?
a. 1986 b. 1983 c. 1984 d. 1982
38. When did the UNO observe international year of women?
a. 1973 b. 1976 c. 1975 d. 1973.
39. Which article of Indian constitution prohibits traffic in human beings including children?
a. Article 28 b. Article 25 c. Article 23 d. Article 27
40. Which article of Indian constitution prohibit Child labour ?
a. Article 25 b. article 24 c. Article 23 d. Article 21
41. When was the International year of children observed?
a. 1975 b. 1980 c. 1987 d. 1979
42. When was the decade of women observed?
a. 1975—1985 b. 1976-1980 c. 1980-1985 d. 1983-1987
43. International Women s day is observed on-----
a. March 8 b. March 9. c. March 24 d. March 17
44. When is Human Rights Day observed?
a. 11th December b. 10th December c. 10th November d. 11th November.
45. Where does the United Nations Commission on Human Rights meet?
a. Geneva b. Switzerland c. Mexico d. Paris
46. When was apartheid eradicated in South Africa?
a. 1949. b. 1994 c. 1947 d. 1948
47. Which United Nations Human Rights decade is being observed during the period 1993-2003?
a. International decade of women b. The International Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination c. International decade for tigers
48. Which United Nations treaty deals with genocide?
a. The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948* b. Prevention of genocide, 1949 c. Convention of genocide 1942 d. Convention for punishment of genocide 1945
49. What United Nations human rights decades were proclaimed for the period 1995-2004?
a. The International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education b. international year of women c. international year of youth d. international year of human rights
50. The year 1985 was designated as International _____ Year.
a. old b. children c. Youth d. women
51. Which country originally suggested the idea of an international treaty on the rights of the child?
a. Poland b. Germany c. India d. U.S.A
52. Where do human rights bodies usually hold their meetings?
a. Geneva b. Switzerland c. New York d. Washington
53. Which United Nations council selects the members of the Commission on Human Rights?
a. The Economic and Social Council* b. General Assembly c. Trusteeship council d. none of the above
54. Who founded Amnesty International?
a. Banki Moon b. Set Blatter c. Peter Beneson d. None of them

55. When did the Amnesty internal form?
a.1956 b.1965 c.1960 d. 1961
56. What is true about Amnesty Internal?
a. Independent of any government b. does not support or oppose any political system c. impartial protection of human rights d. all the above
57. Which organ is the final authority of the Amnesty Internal?
a. International council b. Security Council c. General Assembly d. Trusteeship council
58. Where is the Head quarter of Human Rights Watch?
a. New York b. Geneva c. Washington d. Helsinki
59. When did the Human rights Watch establish?
a.1987 b. 1997. C. 1996 d. 1978
60. What is true about Human Rights Watch?
a. Its establishment is associated with Helsinki Accord b. publishes its findings every year c. Brought out the torture committed by Iraqi security forces in 2004. D. All of the above are correct
61. Which country in the world has the largest number of NGOs?
a. USA b. India c. Canada d. Sri Lanka
62. Which is the largest national based NGO in India in the field of human rights?
a. PUCL b. People's Watch c. Help Age India d. Action Aid India
63. Which NGO in the field of human rights was born in the time of emergency in India?
a. PUCL b. Action Aid India c. Amnesty International d. People's Watch
64. Which article of Indian constitution prohibits traffic in women?
a. Article 11 b. Article 23 c. Article 20 d. Article 13
65. Where was the World Conference on Racism held in 2001?
a. Durban b. Dublin c. Geneva d. New York
66. Which state does Irom sharmila belong to?
a. Manipur b. Nagaland c. Assam d. Sikkim
67. Which international organization described Irom Sharmila as prisoner of conscience in 2013?
a. Human Rights Watch b. Amnesty International c. European Union d. UNESCO
68. The magazine Chaalaram is association with which country?
a. Cambodia b. Thailand c. India d. Sri Lanka
69. What is called Bodu Bala Sena?
a. Hardline Buddhist group in Sri Lanka b. terrorist organization in Thailand c. Buddhist group in India d. an organization in Tibet
70. What are the two countries involved in Abu Garib prison torture?
a. India and Sri Lanka b. Iraq and USA c. Iraq d. USA
71. To which country the organization called Citizens for Justice and Peace (CJP) belong ?
a. India b. Bangladesh c. Pakistan d. Nepal
72. Whose name is associated with CJP?
a. Teesta Setalvad b. Martin Luther King c. Aang San Suki d. Vandana Shiva
73. Which article banned untouchability?
a. Article 17 b. Article 14 c. Article 12 d. Article 15
74. Who was the civil rights activist delivered the famous 'I have a dream' speech?
a. Roosevelt b. Martin Luther King c. Winston Churchill d. Indira Gandhi
75. Whose name is associated with Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955?
a. U Thant b. Martin Luther c. Martin Luther King d. Nelson Mandela.

Answers

1.a. 2.b 3.c.4.a.5.d.6.b.7.a. 8.a.9.c 10.a 11.b 12.a 13.b 14.a 15.b 16.c 17.a 18.d 19.a
20.a21.a.22.a.23.c 24.a 25.d 26.a 27.c 28.a 29.d 30.d
31.a.32.d.33.a.34.b.35.a.36.a.37.d.38.c.39.c.40.b 41.d42.a 43.a 44.b 45.a 46.b 47.b 48.a49.a
50.c 51.a.52a.53.a.54.c 55.d 56.d 57.a 58.a 59.d 60.d 61.a 62.a 63.a.64.b 65.a 66.a 67.b 68.d
69.a 70.b 71.a 72.a 73.a 74.b 75.c